

Washington Dining Hall.

209 EL PASO STREET, EL PASO, TEXAS.

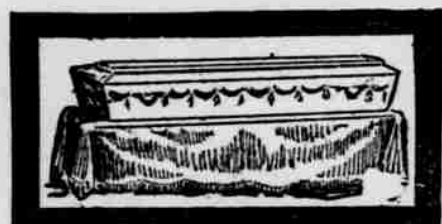
BEST RESTAURANT IN CITY.

ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
REGULAR DINNER 12 TO 5 P. M.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Y HING & CO. PROP. WOO MOO SING, MGR

Star Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

Corner West Overland and Santa Fe Streets.
Phone 92. J. CALDWELL, Prop.



Caldwell Undertaking Co.
305 S. El Paso Street,
The Leading Undertakers,
Phones 197 and 92.
CALLS ANSWERED DAY OR NIGHT
J. E. NAGLEY, Manager.

THE ONLY MORGUE IN THE CITY.

Thos. Ehrenberg.

Carriage and
Wagon Painter.

320 El Paso Street,
TEXAS.

HOUCK & DEITER,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS
FINE WINES AND WHISKIES

AGENTS for WILLIAM J. LEMP BREWING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
PABST BREWING CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

220 El Paso St. El Paso, Texas.

J. C. ROSS & CO.,

THE ONLY LEGITIMATE
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.
AT 401 S. El Paso St.
THE FINEST HEARSE IN TOWN.

Phones: Office, 211. Res. 183. Calls answered any hour.

JNO. BRUNNER.

Fine Merchant Tailoring,

And Gents' Furnishing Goods.

104 EL PASO STREET, EL PASO, TEXAS

SHELTON

Gives the Highest Price
FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND
SELLS AT THE LOWEST.

Try Him - - - 116 Oregon Street.

J. R. MCGIBBON,

309 El Paso Street, Opera House Block.
New and Second-hand Furniture
STOVES, ST. CLAIR STEEL RANGES, CROCKERY, LAMPS.
GLASSWARE, ETC.
Refrigerators Cheap in Order to Close Out.

EMERSON & BERRIEN,

Undertakers,
234 and 236 E. Paso St. Phone 71

Link Restaurant,

215 El Paso Street
A First-Class Short Order House
Open Day and Night.

THE REMINGTON

Standard Typewriter
MERCHANT & MANNING,
State Agents Dallas, Texas.
M. I. McKELLIGON, LOCAL AGENT.
Room 12, Sheldon Block, El Paso, Texas.



DOUBLE DAILY
... TRAIN SERVICE
with Buffet Sleepers

NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON
SAN ANTONIO AND GALVESTON

Only Standard Guage Line Running Through
Sleepers to the City of Mexico.

Night and Morning Connections at
New Orleans with lines to
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS,
MEMPHIS AND CHICAGO.



HON. THOS. BRACKETT REED, (from his latest photo.)

THE PLUMBERS ASSOCIATION

Give Their Side of the Controversy in a Letter.

EL PASO, Texas, October 23, 1897.
Judge Wyndham Kemp, City Attorney of El Paso.

DEAR SIR:—Late newspaper columns give information to the effect that you as city attorney have called the attention of our city council to the law passed by the late legislature (copy of which is herewith attached) in regard to the creation of the plumbing board in every city having underground sewers or cesspools.

Inasmuch as one of our councilmen has stated in open council meeting that "the law was created by the trust and he for one was in favor of it," we leave to present some facts in connection with the subject of our organization and also demonstrate that the so-called trust, instead of being undesirable, is really a very desirable organization, and when fully understood by the people, the latter will hail its coming with delight and assist in its motto which is "prevention of disease" and that in order to do this properly, the ordinance cannot be drawn too strong to suit the aims and wishes of the association, which association will expect the provisions of the law to be carried out strictly to the letter, and that a due observance of it shall at all times prevail, not only among members of the association but likewise those who are not members. Among the aims, objects and intentions of the league will be found the following:

This association is known as the association of Master Plumbers of the United States, (for the prevention of disease.) The league is organized for the purpose of advancing the cause of scientific sanitation throughout the United States. Its special objects therefore are sanitary law, which provides for examination and inspection; the education of its members and the people; to improve the commercial credit of its members through open and honorable co-operative business methods; to reduce the risk of selling material in the territory it embraces; to improve the character of plumbing work and thus reduce the death rate of cities and the expense of sickness, etc., etc.

Deplored the existing prejudice of the public which questions the honesty and integrity of our calling, we are resolved to employ every honorable means in our individual and co-operative capacity to correct such unjust and injurious estimates.

It is our aim to educate the people in a knowledge of the importance of the sanitary plumbing as a health factor and thereby to elevate the business of plumbing to its legitimate place.

It is our aim to disseminate a knowledge of scientific sanitation through the United States and encourage its application, by the use of the most improved methods and appliances.

To this end it is our aim to secure state and municipal legislation defining and protecting the business of the master plumber, and securing to the public better health, greater economy and to the trade protection. It is our aim and interest to insure honest work and the use of reliable materials.

We recommend and urge the adoption of a sanitary code governing plumbing in cities not already protected by legislation. To this end, we urge local plumbers to sign such a code until local legislation is secured, and bind themselves to work for such legislation.

We declare that a law which protects the plumber, protects the people; that it guarantees better health and greater economy, in support of which we offer the following:

Sanitary plumbing is little understood by the masses.

Plumbing stands in closer relationship to health than medicine or drugs.

The plumbers business is to prevent disease, the physicians to cure.

If a certificate of competency were required of the plumber, there would be fewer calls for the physician. The character and skill of the one should not be more closely scrutinized than that of the other.

Sanitary plumbing assures better health and lower death rate.

Five hundred thousand people die annually from preventable diseases.

Sanitary plumbing cannot be accomplished without legislation state or municipal, as without restraint the plumber will ordinarily be compelled by unfair competition to slight his work. Honest inspection by a competent officer is welcomed by the plumbing profession. Let the office of plumbing inspector be non-partisan, attained to and operated under the merit system alone.

Without law and inspection sanitary science is ineffectual, the diploma and license are useless.

The dishonest and competent craftsman makes ruinous competition; bad work and worse material are the results. The skill of the honest workman is discounted and undervalued.

Under law and inspection these conditions are reversed; material must grade up to a fixed standard, cheap and defective goods are prohibited; only competent workers are employed; the good plumber will improve and the pretender will depart; on skill and rapidity alone will profits depend.

Besides the gain in health, thousands

of dollars now expended in repairs will be saved.

The sanitary plumber is a public benefactor. Let the people demand scientific plumbing. Let plumbing fixtures be selected with care, having in mind that the cheapest is not the best. Let plumbing fixtures be intelligently cared for, and health risks will be greatly reduced.

The argument is used that it will cost too much and bear heavily upon the poor. As a rule the poor rent their homes and the cost of plumbing does not fall upon them. The poor man can no better afford to lose his wife or child than the rich by reason of defective plumbing, but it is he who suffers the greatest danger. Tenement houses are more cheaply fitted than those of the prosperous, and it is more often the poor man who pays the penalty of incompetent plumbing more than the rich.

The master plumber of the United States, Canada, England and Australia favors laws that require an inspection and issuance of a certificate to protect those who rent houses from the evils of cheap and defective plumbing.

Sanitary plumbing means health, progress and development; defective plumbing means disease, doctors' bills, funerals and expense of unnecessary plumbing repairs.

Scientific experts assert that more mounds cover the victims of sewer gas than are chargeable to all the open atmospheric epidemics combined. No question can be raised to the proposition that the health of a city is more jeopardized by underground sewers improperly trapped and houses improperly trapped than by the old system of overground drainage. The old system is impossible in large cities. Sanitary science says the underground sewer is the safest means of disposal in thickly populated districts.

Medical science has discovered the fact that the sewers generate an odorless gas that is very deadly. This gas of course is all the more dangerous because its presence is not detected. It bears in its wake a long list of deadly diseases the cause of which is never known.

Sewers are a necessity, and when their relation to the house is properly regulated, there is no greater factor in the health of the community, but when neglected, there is no more dangerous cause to the public welfare.

The plumbing of any building is surely the most important part, and should be done under direct contract and the master plumber held responsible.

The plumber who is capable of carrying out the latest sanitary improvements of today in a thoroughly intelligent manner is no longer the ordinary mechanic, but a scientific man. American plumbing is a profession as well as a trade, and it is a professional trade. The capable and reliable plumber of today must be a man of experience. He must be an industrious man. The man who undertakes to do work which he does not thoroughly understand, no matter what line it may be in, is a dangerous man, and I know of no trade or even profession in which it is so important to carry out his work in the most perfect manner. He knows that the very lives of those who live in the house where he puts up his work depends upon how it is done, and therefore, such a man to slight a piece of plumbing work in a house would be a willful criminal and consequently the intelligent plumber would naturally be more careful in order to protect himself against damages, while the uninitiated plumber goes on with his work in ignorance, not only endangering the lives of hundreds of persons, but entirely neglecting his own life and making himself liable for damages that he might never be able to settle. These are very important matters that should be considered by both the architect and the owners of houses. It is not only the fault of the plumber that his work is poorly done, but often the fault of those who hire him. Sometimes they know as little of the importance of the work as he does, and sometimes their object is to save a few dollars; but poor work in the plumbing line soon shows, and in the place of it being cheap, it is always the result of a bargain. The plumber in business and who works practically at the trade, or who must superintend the work, cannot be too intelligent; and again, he should be a conscientious person with respectability, so that the people for whom he works could place confidence in him with good reason for doing so, and feel safe in trusting their lives to his care. The plumber who realizes the great importance and responsibility he has in his work for every day practice could not make many mistakes. The great danger of getting bad plumbing work comes from the plumber who has not sufficient intelligence to know his own limitations. There is perhaps no small class of mechanics who get so many uncomplimentary and unfair criticisms as the plumber; and again, there is scarcely any person who pays a plumber's bill, no matter how small it may be, without finding fault, really considering that they are robbed out of the full amount of the bill. We never

hear of people finding fault with the carpenter's bill, or the plasterer's bill, or any other kind of mechanic, and there is not only fault found with the plumbers bill, but there is fault found with everything he does as a rule around the house, and yet he must be called for. The reason for all the fault finding with the plumbers bill is easily explained. One very general impression in the minds of the public is that there are millions in the plumbing business, and all you have to do, if you want to get rich, is to go into the trade and yet from my personal knowledge, I don't know of one rich plumber, or one whom I could call rich. I do, however, know of one worthy gentleman in El Paso who is considered a rich man, but he made his money after abandoning the plumbing business; so the public are mistaken on this point, and I can prove that they are mistaken on most all other points where they find fault with the intelligent plumber. The positive reason of the fault found against the plumber and his bill comes from the limited knowledge possessed by the general public of the plumbing trade, and it will always be so. No person, I care not how much he may know in other lines, if he is not a practical plumber, he knows nothing about that trade, and he can never be made to know it without having the practical experience. The plumbing trade is not only a trade and profession, but it is an art, and there are things in it that are considered in it, than the general public, or the impartial person even dreams of. The plumber who stands in the front rank of his trade is an independent man, and he has a right to be; for he knows perfectly well that his work is important and that no person can understand scarcely anything about it but himself.

It is a common charge for the plumber to be a good mechanic, but he must be a sanitarian, for the reason that he is called upon very often to explain the cause of foul odors noticed in houses and buildings of all kinds, no matter from what cause the foul odors may come, the plumber is expected to know, and I think the public is right on this point, because no other person can have the means to know from practical experience, or actual contact as the plumber gets in his every day experience.

The modern sanitary arrangements are not only great conveniences, but they are absolutely necessary, particularly in large cities and places thickly populated; therefore, the plumber should be just as well informed in regard to what might occur or the damaging effects resulting from an improper or poorly constructed piece of plumbing work as he is in regard to the practical construction of the work. Without a knowledge of the natural laws of matter, no person should be allowed to construct or in any way meddle with the plumbing fixtures of a house for the reason that they do not know what they are about.

The plumbing fixtures it would be impossible to live in large cities. We could not drink or use the water we might get for wells, it would be so polluted and foul, besides it would be impossible to get a sufficient supply. We could not use the outside privy system for the reason that we have not the room in large cities. The buildings are so close together that the outside closets would be impractical and consequently it is necessary to have water pipes for the purpose of conveying healthy water for domestic purposes from some distant point where there is a sufficient supply to accommodate the entire inhabitants. It then becomes necessary to have a system of waste and sewer pipes for the purpose of carrying away such water from each and every house to some point outside of the city, so that it will produce no bad effects from the foul water and waste water. The construction and laying of these supply and waste pipes with the various fixtures and appliances connected with them, is the work of the plumber. The different appliances, fixtures and arrangements for the thousands of situations make it necessary for the plumber to be a mechanic with great practical experience, and to be a successful plumber, he must be a natural genius, for the reason that there are scarcely ever two pieces of work the same. He, the artist, carries his trade in his head. This is especially so in regard to the lead work of the plumbing trade. It would be impossible to make a good plumber out of a man without some natural mechanical ability. * * * Yours Respectfully,

FRED WILD, Secretary.

What it Means.

When we advertise that we will guarantee Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters, Buckle's Arnica Salve, or Dr. King's New Life Pills, it means that we are authorized by the proprietors to sell these remedies on a positive guarantee, that if purchaser is not satisfied with results, we will refund the purchase price. These medicines have been sold on this guarantee for many years and there could be no more conclusive evidence of their great merit. Ask about them and give them a trial. Sold at A. Irvin & Co's Wholesale and Retail drug store.

The Southern Pacific takes this opportunity to inform its patrons that the Morgan Line Sunset Route management will continue to dispatch its steamers direct from New York to Galveston, during the continuance of the quarantine restrictions at New Orleans and vicinity; and the rumor that these steamers have been withdrawn is entirely without foundation. The arrangement for disembarking at Galveston, and direct transfer from ship to car, and immediate despatch to destination is still in effect, and will be continued. The quarantine restrictions at New Orleans are not affecting the Galveston route.

F. E. HUNT, Commercial agent.

Notice.

To all who intend to visit Mexico: Commencing October 31st, the time for the Mexican Central railway will undergo a change. On and after that date, the south bound through passenger train will leave El Paso at 2 o'clock p. m., and the north bound train will arrive at 7:55 p. m. Mexican Central time.

G. A. MULLER, Com'l Agent, El Paso, Texas.

If Troubled with Rheumatism Read This.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Apr. 16.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

JNO. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main St. ALSO READ THIS.

MECHANICVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man.

A. J. MC GILL, For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists.



The men in the Santa Fe shops at La Junta are working nine hours a day, with hopes of its being ten hours shortly.

Of the 18,459 employees of the Santa Fe road, over one half of them, 1,316 are in Kansas. Thirty of the fifty-two general offices are in Kansas. The average pay per day of all the employees including general offices, is \$2.

James Curry, a conductor on the D. & R. G. died at a railroad hospital at Salida, Colo., Monday night. He had been on that road since 1880. He had a \$15,000 fruit ranch near Española and a life insurance policy of \$6,000.

The Southern Pacific Railroad company is running a survey presumably to connect Jamestown, Cal., with Salt Lake City, via Walker's Pass. This route would be 259 miles shorter than that over the Central Pacific railroad.

A north and south mountain railway, connecting Fort Steele, Wyo., with the Midland road in this state, and passing through some of the most promising mineral districts of Colorado, is one of the projects contemplated for 1898.

The Cuernavaca and Pacific route among its other attractions, has added that of larger salaries to its train employees; it paying conductors as high, if not the highest wages for a corresponding amount of labor, of any road in the republic.—Two Republics.

The Santa Fe company owns 828 locomotives; 516 passenger cars; 40 beer cars and 23,857 cars in freight service. There are 796 cars in g. v. e. derrick and caboose cars. Nine of these are official cars. The total number of cars is 25,279, of which 23,258 are equipped with Westinghouse air brakes.

What's the matter, says the New Mexican, with the Las Vegas people getting a connecting link between the city and White Horse, Nev., with the E. P. & N. route? Well, it makes other New Mexico line to El Paso. Come to think of it that sort of a line would prove of the greatest benefit in New Mexico and make Las Vegas one of the leading cities in the southwest.

Last year the Santa Fe company operated 4,531 miles of road. The passenger earnings per mile of road was \$1,211.67. The average receipts from each passenger per mile were \$0.02229. The passenger earnings per train mile amounted to \$0.06783. The freight earnings per train mile amounted to \$1.41161. The average freight receipts per ton per mile amounted to \$0.0101.

Chicago on Time.

Word has been received in this city that the Sunset Limited that left this city seven hours late the other day reached Chicago on time. The train reached Texarkana three hours and forty-five minutes late, having made up three hours and fifteen minutes on the Texas & Pacific. Then the Iron Mountain picked up the train, and made up an hour and three quarters, and the Chicago & Alton did the rest. The train fairly flew. This is considered in railroad circles an achievement.

The Sunset Limited due at 4:30 p. m., today has thirty-four passengers; viz. 5 for this city, 7 for the City of Mexico, 18 for San Francisco, 2 for Los Angeles, 1 to Benson and 1 to Phoenix.

Santa Fe Conductors let out.

Kansas City dispatch:—Seven Santa Fe passenger conductors, some of whom have been with the company for more than 20 years, were discharged tonight. They are F. C. Gould, W. C. Dearing and Alex Ferguson of Kansas City, C. H. Branch of Emporia, William Cope of Newton, Daniel Murphy and J. M. Johnson of Denver, Branch, Gould, Dearing and Ferguson were in what is known as the eastern division; Cope was in the middle division and Murphy and Johnson were in the western division. Three more conductors, whose names the company will not yet divulge, will also be discharged within the next 72 hours. The wholesale discharge of so many conductors is due to the discovery by the company's detectives of the wholesale carrying of persons without proper transportation.

They said that they had not received a cent from the people, and that they had carried them simply because a brother conductor had pleaded with them to do so. But tears cut no figure. They were discharged. Their places will be filled by the promotion of freight conductors, and this will be followed by a wholesale promotion of freight brakemen to freight conductors.

Big Locomotives.

The Mining and Scientific Press has the following description of the three big passenger locomotives placed in service in Arizona by the Southern Pacific Railway company: They have a remarkable capacity for high speed. One of them could pull at the rate of sixty miles an hour on a piece of level track. The other two could pull thirty-three Pullman cars weighing forty tons each. Such a train would be more than two-fifths of a mile long. The six coupled driving wheels of these engines are six feet in diameter, and the working steam pressure is 200 pounds to the square inch. The cylinders are of the ordinary simple type, each 21 inches in diameter, with piston stroke of 36 inches. This gives a tractive force, or drawbar pull, of 27,400 pounds, sufficient to haul a train load of 4,279 tons, equal to about eighty-five of the largest loaded freight cars, at the slow speed of one mile an hour. The total weight of one of these locomotives is seventy-five tons, of which fifty-eight tons rest on the six driving wheels, the remaining seventeen tons being borne by the four-wheeled truck in front. Reckoning the weight of the drivers, there is adhesion of fourteen and one-half tons, or 29,000 pounds more than the tractive force of the engine, thus leaving a margin for wet weather and slippery rails.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping.

Mining location notices for sale at the HERALD job office.

FOR SALE

FINE BUSINESS CORNER, 115 x 60 feet, Mesa avenue and Texas streets. Right in the line of improvements.

\$4,500 buys 15 room lodging house in central part of the city. Lot, 102 x 75 feet. Room to enlarge.

LARGE WAREHOUSE, on side-track, cheap, terms easy.

MYRTLE & ST. VRAIN STREETS, two lots for \$650.

NORTH OREGON STREET, lot and one half, 39 feet, for \$350.

HOUSE NO. 614, NORTH OREGON street, \$2,500. Easy terms.

HOUSE NO. 311, TEXAS STREET, 6 rooms, \$2,000. Installments.

TWO LOTS, for \$550. Corner of Idaho and Florence streets.

NORTH STANTON STREET, 31 lots just north of Montana street.

For Rent

STORE No. 109, El Paso street. One of the best locations in the city.

NEW MILLS BUILDING, opposite plaza, store and two large light basement.

NO. 1110 SAN ANTONIO STREET, basement of three rooms.

IN "SHELDON BUILDING," best office building in Texas, store room with bank fixtures and large vault, store room foot of Oregon street, offices and rooms with steam heat and elevator, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors.

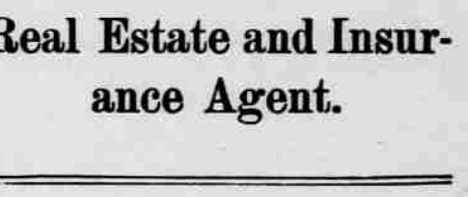
I represent 10 leading fire insurance companies, and write life and accident insurance in the TRAVELER'S OF HARTFORD CONN.

LIBERAL POLICIES—LOWEST RATES.

Property placed in my hands exclusively, will be advertised free of cost to owner.

Horace B. Stevens,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent.



LOOK AT THE MAP!

We can Ticket You to ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

LOW RATES, ELEGANT EQUIPMENT, FAST TIME.

E. P. TURNER, Gen'l Pass'r and Tkt. Agent, DALLAS, TEX.

Notice to Shippers.

Office of Commercial Agent, El Paso, Texas, Sept. 25, 1897.

It has been decided by the Southern Pacific Morgan Line Sunset Route Management to withdraw steamers from the Algiers route and have them sail direct to and from New York and Galveston, during the continuance of the quarantine restrictions at New Orleans and vicinity.

All steamers leaving New York subsequent to Sept. 17th, will land at Galveston. There will, therefore, be no detention to Sunset route seaboard business.

For the protection of the interests of our patrons, we would announce that restrictions have been promulgated prohibiting the handling of freight originating in New Orleans, or passing through that point, either having destination in the state of Texas, or destined to points beyond; therefore, we would request that for the present no freight be routed through New Orleans.

On freight originating in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and adjacent territories, we would solicit routing through St. Louis, care Frisco Line, H. & T. C. and Southern Pacific; M. K. & T. H. & T. C. and Southern Pacific; I. L. & P. H. & T. C. and Southern Pacific; or Burlington, M. K. & T. H. & T. C. and Southern Pacific.

This does not in any way effect freight to and from seaboard via Morgan Line steamers and Sunset route, as same does not pass through New Orleans.

The post office department advise that all mail from New Orleans to Mobile, Scranton, Ocean Springs and other supposed infected districts is fumigated and no danger from that source is likely to arise.

T. E. HUNT, Commercial agent.

New Depot.

Beginning Tuesday, 19th inst., all trains of the R. G., S. M. & P. Ry., will leave Ciudad Juarez from the new brick depot, opposite the Mexican Central depot.

J. T. LOGAN, G. T. A.